

The Lexington Intelligencer.

Vol xxxii

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

No 6

LOOKING BACKWARD.

(From the Lexington Intelligencer and Express, February 27, 1899.)

Order No. 11.—Capt. George C. Bingham was here a few days ago taking subscriptions to his great painting, Order No. 11, and will be back in three or four weeks to deliver them. We had a chance to view this picture, and must declare it a most incomparable piece of art, representing, as it does, the outrage of Ewing, and the terrible courage that followed it. Infamy is no name for the order. All should have a copy of the picture.

Churches.—The membership of the several denominations of our city may be stated, at a guess, as follows:

Baptists	350
Christian	300
Methodist, South	250
Methodist, North	50
Catholic	300
Presbyterian, O. S.	300
Presbyterian, Cumberland	50
Episcopal	150
Total	1750

Hogs.—We have a mind to get our friend "Mug" onto hogs. They seem to be onto everybody and everybody's premises in town, and go scott free, too. Mug would perhaps tell more of hogs than anyone in town, except those who have been robbed by them, or who have had their fences rooted up, or their gates prized from their hinges, a little trick that two-legged hogs are sometimes guilty of. Now Mr Hog is a sort of free institution here; he does just as he pleases. But that is it. We want him stopped, muzzled, sent out of town or put into separate pens. Hogs are a nuisance. They ought to be taxed out of town. Pork will never be lower until these town hogs are sent away. We call on the authorities to either exclude the nuisance or tax them so as to make a revenue for the city.

Weather, River, &c.—The weather for the week has been cold, with several small sized snow storms, leaving us covered up in snow as we go to press. Little business on the river, the ice impeding even crossing at the ferry. Two boats in the city, waiting to get up. Roads in bad condition but improved. The ice that was put up yesterday looked something better than that hauled a day or two before. Yesterday indicated that we will have plenty of ice yet.

Personal.—Just Arrived.—We are glad to announce the arrival of Mr. Fountain Burrows Duvall in our midst. He arrived night before last. He is large, fine, black-headed, and two days old. The happy father is doing well.

Peaches.—All agree that peaches have been severely injured in this county. Some think one-fifth of the buds will be saved. If so, we shall have a small crop of this delicious fruit.

Sold.—The house belonging to Dr. W. W. Higgins, known as the Withers place, was sold to Mr. James Rigney, a few days ago, for \$4,500. The house is on Laurel street.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. J. W. Dunn, Mr. Samuel Boothman to Miss Jane Richards, all of Lexington.

In this city, Feb. 15th, by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Camp, at the residence of Joseph A. Edmonds, Esq., Mr. James Vincent Cooke, of Mississippi, to Miss Helen Mary Edwards, of Shelby county, Missouri.

In Greenton valley, on the evening of the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Murphy, Mr. James N. Wilson to Miss Diana E. Vanderpool.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Pierce, Mr. C. C. Clement to Miss Libbie Cecil, all of Jackson county.

In this county, February 17th, by W. H. Rusk, Esq., Mr. David Stone to Miss Jennie London, all of Lafayette county.

In this county, by W. H. Rusk, Esq., Mr. John B. Pearson to Mary E. Couts, all of Lafayette county.

DEATHS.

In this city, February 16th, Ibella Fairley, daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Fairley, aged 17 years.

In this city, Feb. 23, infant daughter of George and Caroline King.

In Kansas City, Thursday, February 18, John Milton Stone, aged 28 years, 10 months and 28 days. He was a native of Lexington.

GOV. W. J. STONE SHOULD WIN

Perhaps no question of graver public concern has been before the people of Missouri in its past history than that of the selection of a United States senator to succeed the Hon. Geo. G. Vest when he voluntarily retires at the end of his term. It is a matter requiring the closest study, one that involves the welfare of the masses not only of the people of this state, but has national significance. The INTELLIGENCER has been careful to weigh in the balances of justice every condition that has arisen and has studiously avoided comment adversely effecting any candidate—comment tending to create party sores and operate as a disintegrating influence in the party organization. We know that a house divided against itself must fall, and as we are democratic from principle and not from a standpoint of the personal ambitions of men, we have tried to shape the course of this paper along the line of perfect fairness to all concerned with the welfare of the party and the good of the state in mind as the chief results to be achieved.

When the candidacy of Mr. DeArmond was announced from Washington we carefully considered all the conditions connected therewith. We know him to be a man of unquestioned integrity, a fearless party advocate, a sincere statesman, and withal a great leader, worthy any trust that might be reposed in him by the political organization in whose cause he battles; but after mature reflection, basing our deductions on the fitness of things, throwing aside every influence that might sway men on the impulse of the moment, we have concluded that his candidacy for the senate at this time is ill advised and a violation—doubtless unintentional—of the spirit if not the letter of the constitution in that he is before the people of Missouri as a candidate for senator while at the same time he is asking the voters of his district to return him to the house. Since his announcement came other democrats in his congressional district have expressed a desire to go to congress and thus Mr. DeArmond's avowed candidacy for the senate may result in confusion ultimately relieving him from service in either branch of our national legislature. We do not for a moment question the right of Mr. DeArmond to aspire to Senator Vest's seat, for it is a laudable ambition and a privilege guaranteed to every qualified citizen by the constitution. At the same time, arguing from the same premises, Mr. DeArmond's friends cannot blame other democrats in his district for desiring to go to congress. A governmental guarantee is equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Hence we see in the candidacy of this distinguished Missourian for the senate danger of great harm befalling the party through a confusion of interests, all of which are legitimate—unquestionably so—but to us seemingly most unwise.

Aside from this feature of the matter, however, there are other interests that present themselves—other illustrious party workers who are seeking place in the senate and whose candidacy must be justly considered. We have gone over the list, weighed all the *pros and cons*, carefully studied the situation, and with kindly feeling for all we have reached the conclusion that the Hon. W. J. Stone has stronger claims to the senatorship than any other Missouri citizen. And in arriving at this conclusion we are ready to give reasons for the faith that is in us.

Look to any state in the union to which fancy may direct you for the purpose of comparison and you cannot find between the lakes and the gulf and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans a more splendid type of American citizenship or a man who has battled more earnestly and more zealously for Jeffersonian principles, which carry with them a defense of the rights of

the masses of the people, than Stone. In the councils of the party's leaders throughout the nation Stone's voice is ever heard, and no man can truthfully deny that it has always been raised for the right and in caustic, telling denunciation of that centralization of governmental power that characterizes the republican party. He has waged democracy's righteous warfare against the encroachments of the enemy in almost every state of the union and today his name forms a link in the chain of democracy's illustrious leadership that takes place beside and shines equally bright with that of any other American citizen. We take it that the democratic party owes no man a debt—that men battle in its cause through love of principle rather than through desire to achieve personal advancement; at the same time, gratitude is a trait of the human character that ennobles man—a trait that can do democracy no harm if exercised in the line of rewarding so faithful and deserving a servant. We sincerely believe that the democracy of Missouri would not only bring injury to itself indirectly by turning

this be so we submit that the implied offense is too frivolous for consideration by intelligent men. He is standing up for democracy, is striking the enemy at its most vulnerable points and is adducing argument in favor of democratic administration of the affairs of Missouri that the enemy cannot meet, and that is enough for us to know. If he be "cold," then give us more of this frigid type of party war-horse.

While discussing the alleged "coldness" of the ex-governor we are reminded that his lack of consideration for his fellow man has never led him to the commission of a dishonorable act—to a breaking of his word when once 'tis given. In support of this position we need only cite an incident that took place in Missouri something like five years ago when the legislature was preparing to elect, for the last time, George G. Vest to the United States senate. Stone was just leaving the gubernatorial chair of the state, covered all over with glory and admittedly one of the biggest men in the nation. An

And just here an interview with Governor Stone by a representative of the St. Louis Republic and which appeared in last Saturday's issue of that paper, apropos of the point under consideration, will be of interest to the democracy of Lafayette county. When asked his opinion of the allied third party, which held its convention at St. Louis last week, the governor said:

"Who do you mean? Cook and his coadjutors? Why J. H. Cook's party is engaged in the laudable enterprise of trying to elect Richard Kerens to the senate, but particularly to defeat me."

"They are working under the direction of a famous character, who poses as a democrat, and tries to run all the political parties of the state."

"He is under engagement now to aid, in his own peculiar way, the election of Mr. Kerens. Cook is one of his lieutenants. Mr. Cook, the manager, and his coadjutors have two objects to accomplish, one is to get my scalp, and the other to elect Mr. Kerens."

"To defeat me would be a half victory for them, no matter by whom I might be beaten, but to elect Mr. Kerens would make the victory complete."

Thus the people are warned. The serpent's trail is pointed out so far as this allied third party movement is concerned and if we step into and become contaminated with its venomous slime we have nobody to blame but ourselves.

The time in our opinion is ripe for Lafayette county to take action in this matter. The new county committee soon to meet at Higginsville will have upon its shoulders a grave responsibility in dealing with this senatorial question, but we have no doubt the issue will be met squarely and fairly and intelligently. While the INTELLIGENCER does not pose as a party dictator but instead bows to the will of the masses, yet we feel that no opportunity should be lost to give the people a chance to vote on any issue that affects their welfare. Hence we assume that in advising the incoming committee to see to it that the question of the selection of a senator is submitted to the democratic voters of Lafayette at the county primary we violate no rule of propriety. We surely speak as we honestly feel in the matter and in a direction which we believe to be to the best interests of the party.

After the people shall have spoken at the polls it will operate as an instruction to Lafayette county's representative in the lower house and should have proper consideration by the senator who represents this district and who holds over for two years longer.

If Lafayette county should select some other man than Gov. Stone we will bow to the will of the majority, as all good democrats do, and proceed to fight the battles of the party in the future as in the past. We cannot refrain, however, from suggesting that such an ending of the contest would, in our opinion, be a grave party error.



down Stone in his senatorial aspiration, but that it would be subjected to a retrograde movement from the important place it now holds in the councils of the national organization, mainly achieved through the fearless and brilliant leadership of this brainy party worker.

While Missouri has a number of illustrious sons we submit that none are more worthy, none who possess more ability, none more brilliant than William J. Stone. For years past he has been the busy-bee of Missouri politics, ever active and alert, on the stump here and there, pouring hot shot into the ranks of republicanism in the nature or convincing logic and burning eloquence that none could meet. This has not only endeared him to the hearts of Missourians but has made him a reputation abroad as the state's greatest leader—a national feeling that indissolubly links the name of Stone with that of his adopted commonwealth. As a friend put it to us a few days ago, "Stone and Missouri are the Siamese twins of pure democracy."

Lately the ex-governor has defended Missouri from the stump, the rostrum and through the medium of the press against the truthless assaults of the Globe-Democrat and the republican press of the state generally with telling effect. These defamers of Missouri have met in him a champion defender of the state's pride and honor who is going out into the various counties and showing them up as trouble-makers for political purposes only—as an organized gang of reckless falsifiers.

It is charged by some of Stone's Missouri acquaintances that he is cold—that he is distant. Even if

But for the fact that in the interest of his party Stone had the courage to grasp the banner emblematic of anti-corruption influences in the politics of this state, advance alone far in the lead of party advisers and defenders, plant it firmly and demand that the masses rally round it, with the declaration that upon the suppression of this evil influence depended the safety of the people, there

MISSOURI'S GOVERNORS.

Appended will be found a list of the governors of Missouri since the state was admitted into the union, with the dates of terms served:

Alexander McNair, St. Louis, August, 1820; died March 18, 1826.

Frederick Bates, St. Louis, August, 1824; died August 4, 1825.

Abraham J. Williams, Boone, president of senate, vice Bates; died in Columbia, December 30, 1839.

John Miller, Cooper, December 8, 1825; special election to fill vacancy.

John Miller, Cooper, August 1826; died at Florissant, March 8, 1846.

Daniel Dunklin, Washington, August, 1832; died August 25, 1844.

Lilburn W. Boggs, Jackson, August, 1836; died at Nappa Valley, Cal., March 14, 1860.

Thomas Reynolds, Howard, August, 1840, Feb. 9, 1844; suicided at mansion.

M. M. Marmaduke, Saline, lieutenant-governor; died March 26, 1864.

John C. Edwards, Cole, August, 1844; died in Stockton, Cal., September 14, 1888.

Austin A. King, Ray, August, 1848; died April 22, 1870.

Sterling Price, Chariton, August 1852; died in St. Louis September 28, 1867.

Truett Polk, St. Louis, August, 1856; elected U. S. senator February, 1857; died April 19, 1876.

Hancock Jackson, Randolph, lieutenant-governor; died in Salem, Oregon, March 19, 1876.

Robert M. Stewart, Buchanan, August, 1857, to fill vacancy; died September 21, 1871.

Claiborne F. Jackson, Saline, August 1860; died December 6, 1862.

Hamilton R. Gamble, St. Louis, appointed by convention, July 31, 1861; died January 31, 1864.

Willard P. Hall, Buchanan, lieutenant-governor, vice Gamble; died November 2, 1882.

Thomas C. Fletcher, St. Louis, November, 1874; died in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1899.

Joseph W. McClurg, Camden, November, 1868; died in Laclede county, Mo., recently.

B. Gratz Brown, St. Louis, November, 1870; died at Kirkwood, December 13, 1885; elected U. S. Senator in 1863.

Silas Woodson, Buchanan, November 1872; died November 9, 1896.

Charles H. Hardin, Audrain, November, 1864; died July 29, 1892.

John S. Phelps, Green, November, 1876; died November 29, 1886.

Thos. T. Crittenden, Johnson, November, 1880; now in Kansas City.

John S. Marmaduke, St. Louis city, November, 1884; died December 28, 1887.

Albert P. Moorehouse, Nodaway, lieutenant-governor; suicided September 31, 1891.

David R. Francis, St. Louis city, November 1888; now in St. Louis city.

W. J. Stone, Vernon, November, 1892; now in St. Louis city.

Lon V. Stephens, Cooper, November, 1896; now in Jefferson City.

Alexander M. Dockery, Davies, November, 1901.

They Honored Washington.

A party was given Saturday afternoon, in honor of Washington's birthday, by little Misses Lola Frazier and Master Wilson Frazier at the Grand Central hotel. The feature of this entertainment was a drawing contest for a prize, the object to be sketched having been that of Washington cutting down the cherry tree. Little Helen Trigg won the prize. The children were amused with music, games, dancing, etc., in the parlors, which were profusely decorated with the national colors. The dining-room was similarly decorated and the young people enjoyed a feast.

Those present were little Misses Helen Trigg, Rachel Audreen, Ruth Craig, Georgia Bullard, Mary Poffenberg, Pearl Hoffman, Mary Young, Annie Marrs, Ione Given; Masters James R. Moorehead, Ben Prier, Freeman Alford, Conner Tunstall, Coleman Eekle, Lloyd Hausam, McClelland Simpson.

Mrs. R. J. Earl returned to her home at Kansas City Tuesday morning, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. M. E. Marshall, who accompanied her.